Rebel Lines, and, Lacking Support, Were Hurled Back by OverRebel Lines, and perceiving both our flanks unprotectand perceiving both our flanks unprotect

By H. F. CHRISTY, Co. C, 11th Reg't Pa. R. V. C.

wonderful because inexplicable—but I purpose telling, from the standpoint of a private soldier, what I saw (a part of which I was) on that awful day, as I

a night march, arrived at Stafford Hights, opposite Fredericksburg, about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and descending thence to the river opposite the Bar ing thence to the river opposite the Bai-nard House, at what afterwards became "Franklin's Crossing," went into bivouac about 3 o'clock a. m., our advance being thrown forward and kept on duty pro-tecting the pentoniers, who were building a bridge across the Rappahannock. About daylight of the 11th our batteries on Staf-ford Hights, said to number 150 guns, opened on the city of Fredericksburg, playing over us who were on the river bank, possibly 150 feet below them. The sudden opening of this fearful cannonade awoke us all, but being excessively weary from our night march we simply turned over under our blankets and went to sleep again. For myself, I can say truthfully that I never slept more soundly or rested more comfortably than during the five or six hours between the time of our arrival and the breakfast hour, nor did I ever better enjoy a meal than our coffee, ba standing the awful racket kept up by the artillers, and with the conviction that we were likely at any moment to be called

Into action. Before breakfast was over bridge builders were being brought back killed or wounded by sharpshooters across the river, who had discovered their where-abouts and interrupted their work.

ACROSS THE RAPPAHANNOCK. We lay here till Friday morning, the 12th, when, the bridge being completed, we crossed to the south side of the river at almost the exact spot where on the 10th of June previous we had embarked to reinforce the Army of the Potomac on the Peninsula, before Richmond.

Having been captured at Gaines's Mill and after exchange sent on detached duty to Craney Island, at the mouth of Elizabeth River, rejoined the regiment on Nov 13 at Rappahannock Station, I was un familiar with the organization of the di vision at Fredericksburg, but I remember that Gen. Meade was in command, and that our brigade, the Third, was under the command of Gen. C. Feger Jackson, formerly Colonel of the 9th Reg't. After crossing the river we marched down its right bank toward the Massa-

the army at a point called "Hamilton's view, in the open, without intrenchments; Crossing," where the wagon road crosses we a concealed enemy behind both nat-Crossing," where the wagon road crosses we a concealed enemy behind both nat-the Richmond & Fredericksburg Railroad. We were, I should say, about a quarter of a mile from the railroad, our regiment, the lith, of the Reserves, forming the extreme left and facing down the river, treme left and facing down the river, thus standing perpendicular to the main thus standing perpendicular to the main driven, and in the other of which he had driven, and in the other of which he had been beaten and driven, and in the other of which he had been beaten and driven, and in the other of which he had were, I should say, about a quarter line and forming the angle. In this posi-tion we lay until after 1 o'clock p. m.. exposed to an enfilading fire from the batteries of Stuart occupying the plateau whom practically no cannonade had been whom practically no cannonade had been brigades of the enemy were engaged, and directed. He assaulted an enemy whom that this is Stonewall Jackson's own testing the plateau whom practically no cannonade had been brigades of the enemy were engaged, and the plateau whom practically no cannonade had been brigades of the enemy were engaged, and the plateau whom practically no cannonade had been brigades of the enemy were engaged, and the plateau whom practically no cannonade had been brigades of the enemy were engaged. well as from a battery on our left front he had whipped two months before, whom

ferred to. DEATH OF CAPT, STEWART,

Though but comparatively little harm was done by this cannonade, yet it was very annoying, occasionally catching some unwary or reckless fellow who was neg lecting the general order to lie down, in order to conceal our position from the victims of the disobedience of this order was Capt. Stewart, of Co. D, of our regiment, as fine-looking man as one would meet in a day's travel. Large, portly and dignified, he stood at the head of his company observing the artillery practice of the enemy, manifesting as little excitement as an ordinary man would show while watching a simple exhibition of Fourth-of-July fireworks. The guns of

appearance of the flame at the cannon's uth give a pretty fair guess as to where gunners were getting quite uncomfortable well assured as to our position, and the Captain himself was a "dead give-away." One man in Co. A had already been killed, while shot and shell were falling in dangerous proximity to us, usually in our rear. At each discharge of a gun of the enemy the Captain would call out "Lie low, boys; another shot coming," or something of similar import.

I was near the left of our company (C) and so near the right of Co. D, not more than three files from the Captain, at the head of his company. Of a sudden I nohim make a movement as if to dodge a ball as we used to do at school, the movement was too late; a solid shot struck him in the breast and he fell to his right and rear over my feet. Corp'l Heckert, of Co. C, was the first to move

CHARGE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RESERVES Very shortly after this our regiment Our regiment lost 211 officers and men. was moved forward into line with the rest of the division, facing Hamilton's Crossing and the hights extending north-ward, the crest of which bristled with

Reg't, after repassing the railroad, there were when I left them and joined the 57th, but five men, as I remember—Lieut. Col. Jackson, First Serg't Fleeger, Second emember it.

We, the Pennsylvania Reserves, left our

Serg't Timblin, Privates Sam Shyrock
and Sam Jack. Owing to the more ex-We, the Pennsylvania Reserves, left our camp at Brooks's Station, near Aquia Creek, on the night of Dec. 10, and with the usual toil and weariness incident to a night march, arrived at Stafford Hights,

THE "RESERVES" AT FREDERICKSBURG. compelled to withdraw for the same reason. The attack was for a time perfectly son. The enemy was driven from the railroad, his rifle pits and breastworks for over half a mile. Over 300 prisoners were taken and several standards, when the advancing line encountered when the advancing line encountered between the same reason. The attack was for a time perfectly son. The attack was for a time perfectly and between the south. No one was near him, and he sat as cool and unmoved as though he were the Sphinx itself. Lots of our own and his men were lying around him either dead or so hadly wounded as to be umble to ed, poured in such a destructive fire from all three directions as to compel the line to fall back, which was executed with-

command when he got back as far as the initial point of our charge.



"I PASSED WITHIN A FEW FEET OF GEN. LEE, WHO SAT ON HIS GRAY HORSE, SURVEYING THE FIELD.

no more than held his own, and by a continual cannonade of long duration; we assaulted an enemy fresh, rested, against of the hill above the crossing before re he had led a wild-goose chase of more than 200 miles, and whose General-in-Chief was practically an unknown quan-

> In his (Pickett's) assault his flanks all told. were free from annoyance until the last supreme moment at the culmination of his pened to Stonewall both north and south charge; we were exposed, front, flanks of the railroad. Hear him:

be forgotten. These reflections were written some five years since for my own delectation, and before I and any opportunity to "consult the authorities." Having since had such opportunity and improved it, I now make up a brief of the findings of other peo ple more or less able and in a position to speak by the card, and shall add such comments as may to me seem pertinent.

I find that at some time previous to

the battle of Fredericksburg the Pennsyl vania Reserves had had assigned to duty with that organization the 121st and 142d Pa., and there were consequently 15 regiments of infantry in the division at that Heckert, of Co. C, was the temperature of the his relief. The Captain recognized him, calling him Mike, but that was all I beard him say. I think he was dead in about—not to exceed—4,500 officers and about—not to reserve regiments, the average of these latter must have been much below 200

GEN. MEADE'S REPORT.

Crossing and the hights extending northward, the crest of which bristled with carthworks covering, presumably, a heavy force of infantry; and our batteries having temporarily quieted those of the enemy immediately in our left front, the covering movement was ordered.

Gen. Meade, in his omeiai report, says:

"This formation," referring to the placing to the placing of the Third on the prolongation of the line of the First Brigade, "was barely executed before the enemy opened a sharp fire from a battery posted on the hights (course, none of the other 11 brigades engaged with us lost so heavily as these, and Hill reports the entire loss in his division as only 1,619. Meade's loss was 1,853—more than 40 per centum of his to our extreme left. Coper's Amsden's entire force. Gen. Meade, in his official report, says:

ponax River and went into bivouae for the night, forming the extreme right of that part of the army on the south side.

Early next morning. Dec. 13, we were moved out to the south from the river toward the railroad, and by 10 o'clock were posted at the extreme left and front of the army at a point earlier "Hamilton's many. He assaulted an enemy in plain in the army at a point called "Hamilton's Britannian and Lane's Britannian and Lane' many. He assaulted an enemy in plain val between Archer's and Lane's Brigades it was penetrated, and the enemy pressing forward in overwhelming num-bers turned Lane's right and Archer's left. Thomas's Brigade, Trimble's Br Brigade, Lawton's Brigade, Taliaferro's Hoke's, Walker's and Atkinson's Bri gades all joined in driving the enemy back to the railroad."

It will be observed that all this of

curred south of the railroad, and that 11 of the Fredericksburg battlefield is that made by the Confederate engineers, and that shows—and shows the truth—that no saulted an enemy who had been victorious or had retired at his leisure during the mentioned by Jackson fought nobody but mentioned by Jackson fought nobody but Manda's troops south of the railroad. And or had retired at his leisure during the six months then last passed; on ground of his own choosing, and under the eyes of Generals in whom they had the most unbounded confidence. Pickett personally addressed his men, urging the importance, nay the absolute necessity, of success; our General simply said "Forward."

Jackson's front; and so the 11 brigades mentioned by Jackson fought nobody but Mende's troops south of the railroad. And so what seemed to Stonewall to be "the main body of Franklin's Grand Division," was Meade's three small bricass; our General simply said "Forward." gades, numbering no more than 4,500 men

rear, either to artillery or infantry | "Meade's Pennsylvanians were well-tried or both, from the very moment we set troops. As they advanced the Federal arwhile watching a simple exhibition of Fourth-of-July fireworks. The guns of the enemy, though in plain sight, both on the hill and plateau, were perhaps three-quarters of a mile away, and the diagonal track of their shots could be traced in the air, leaving a trail much like the tail of a comet.

Standing up, the Captain could see the discharge of a gun quite an appreciable time before the shot arrived, and by the appearance of the flame at the cannon's tysburg are "heroes in history and gods drove it back in disorder and pushed on in song;" Meade's men at Fredericksburg as far as the military road, where it enare forgotten by all except a few surviving participants and a still fewer spectators of their sublime courage, all of
whom linger superfluous on the stage of
with Thomas's Brigade, which made a action, and when these have passed over stand before him. The Pennsylvania Di to the "silent majority" the episode will vision had completely exhausted its vision had completely exhausted its strength. Birney's Division had not come upon a line with the point occupied by Meade before the attack. Meade's 5,000 soldiers, deprived of timely support, were about to lose in an instant all the advan-

tages gained by their courage.
"A portion of Archer's Brigade, the soldiers of Lane, Gregg and Brockenbrough, rallied at the appeal of their officers, and there were three strong divisions in their rear that had not yet been in action, which were hastening to their relief. Whilst Paxton's Brigade and Taliaferro's was advancing and stopping the Federals in front, Early, who on this occasion commanded Ewell's Division, fell upon their left flank with three brigades. It was impossible to withstand such superior forces—four or five times Meade's (origi-nal) number. The latter were driven hard number. The latter were driven back upon the railroad and crossed it in disorder. Early, at the head of his divi-sion, and the debris of A. P. Hill's crossed in pursuit of them."

Comment here would be superflous, but "the debris" of A. P. Hill's Division is too good to let pass without emphasizing it. Lane and Archer together report a of 952 in killed, wounded and missing. Of course, none of the other 11 brigades en-

I have heard and read a great deal about the charge of Pickett's Division at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and I am willing to concede that from all I have heard and read it was one of the sublimest spectacles of all military history, reflecting equal credit on the troops who made the charge and on those who resisted it; our supports after repassing the remover and point of the rebellion of which I have heard of the rebellion of which I have heard if the rebellion of which I have heard and read less, an episode the record of which seems to be like the "short and of which seems to be like the "short and of which seems to be like the "short and of which seems to be like the "short and of which seems to be like the "short and of which I have heard and read less, an episode was leading all the publicity and all the appliance of the repassing the read of the roll our supports not coming to our surports after repassing the read of the flows of the solidows." About 7 o'clock orders so follows: "About 7 o'clock orders ward receiving as it advanced a heavy artification of the red of th of which seems to be like the "short and simple annals of the poor," while descrying all the publicity and all the applicates of the brigade with the additional glory of having been exhibited in a good cause. I allude to the charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Fredericksburg, Va., on Dec. 13, 1862.

It is not my purpose to give a history of the Fredericksburg battle nor to critical to our batteries, the initial point of our charge of the brigade with first came to charge of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Fredericksburg Va., on Dec. 13, 1862.

It is not my purpose to give a history of the Fredericksburg battle nor to critical to our batteries, the initial point of our charge of the poor," while descryong and all the applicates the point of our charge of the proportion against vastly superior numbers for over an hour, when, the last round of ammunition being exhausted, and no support coming up, the brigade was forced to fall back, leaving Gen. Jackson dead on the field."

I have been unable to find any report makes tround of ammunition being exhausted, and no support coming up, the brigade was forced to fall back, leaving Gen. Jackson dead on the field."

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I have been unable to find any report an hour, when, the last round of ammunition being exhausted, and no support coming up, the brigade was forced to fall back, leaving Gen. Jackson of our (11th) at late outposts toward Frederick.

On Sept. 12 Jackson's advance appeared to the last round of ammunition being exhausted, and no support coming up, the brigade was forced to fall back, leaving of the ferry landing.

It is not my pur site shore that some one wanted to cross, We found it was a woman who wished Stonewall Jackson's report.

Gen. Stonewall Jackson, in his official report, says: "About I o'clock the main attack was made by heavy and rapid discharges of artillery. Infantry advanced in heavy force. The batteries on the right played on their ranks with destructnooga, loaded with corn and other forage. There was but one white man in sight, and he was in charge of the train. The change took him in and his horse also, hurried down to the boat and got the lady and wagon-master in, and led the horse behind, making him swim the river. They bear the succeeded in getting across to from our battery) near where the Windowski and the succeeded in getting across to the succee behind, making him swim the river. The had just succeeded in getting across to the from our battery) near where the had just succeeded in getting across to the chester road crosses Bolivar Hights.

At early dawn on the 15th firing company on the opposite shore and fired t few shots, but did no harm. I have menced from all sides. The enemy had bever seen any account of the above affair published. I believe most of the boys sion to Londonn Flats within 300 yards who participated in the capture of that of our left flank, that rested on the She-Quartermaster are still living. Lieut, Van nandoah River. These guns opened fire Tyle, I know, is dead, but am not sure whether he was one of the crowd or not. served in the Austrian artillery, as Lieutenant, who had thankful to say, has proven a very great benefit to my wife, in restoring her overtenant at Margenta or Salferino, in 1859, taxed nervous system to a normal condiquad that made the raid. I understand but now an officer in the Garibaldi e has passed to the beyond. I think Guard, could not stand the fire from every

them and brought them to their guns. The firing at this time had ceased on both ing mine, with two exceptions—one by Comrade Wilkins, already answered.

The above facts indicate in part the value of The National Tribune to the vetter from Comrade J. W. Blake. He was not only of the same company, but after the war we were fellow citizens. We had been in consultation that we were fellow citizens and for many years knew noting of cases, and for many years knew noting of cases, and for many years knew noting of the two guns (the provisional Lieutenant had not shown up at the fing), and used these words: "Orderly-Sergeant of the voice of the Total Lieutenant had not shown up at the fing), and used these words: "Orderly-Sergeant of the two guns (the provisional Lieutenant had not shown up a the fing), and used these words: "Orderly-Sergeant of the forder displayed and time for the regiment in line, at 3 a. m. for inig), and used these words: "Orderly-Sergeant of the forder line correct. I had the engine the nine at 5 a. m. for inig), and used these words: "Orderly-Sergeant of the 15th lad Battery.) Just then the loaded gun was fired, the gunners aliaves; the independent of the same of the correspondence in the New York to search for their part returning from that different to be permit shaveholders to search for their part all all weshed to the correspondence of the purm it shaveholders to search for their part all all weshed to the purm it shaveholders to search for their part all all well-balled to the finance of the purm it shaveholders to search for their part all all well-balled to the purm it shaveholders to search for their part all all well-balled to the purm it shaveholders to search for their part all all well-balled to the purm it shaveholders to search for their part all all well-balled to the purm it shave seen the saddest man that I had were seen. He remarked, "Jess, we would the condendation that runnway slaves should be considered contributing and must be be national to the part all all the part all a that Congress had passed a resolution that Hights and Sharpsburg—"there is no retranaway slaves should be considered contraband and must not be returned, and, With this he pulled a white handker-

made them a very neat speech, counselling guns and the enemy's firing ceased, patience and obedience in his case; sure cook of the 111th N. Y. (the regiment Boardman, killed in an ambush at the Jackson.

Amite (or Comite) River. I was in those fights; saw what I now write, and not from hearsay; but the boys' descriptions of Baton Rouge and a pretty good memoral within five miles of Maryland Hights, not

Gunboats at Shilch.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I see in the issue of Aug. 29 that the the debate on "Shiloh" is still open, and it seems that it may not close as long as there are two survivors of that conflict living to carry it on. I am of the same opinion as Conrade M. B. Loop, 68th Ohio, as to hearing the first shot at Shiloh, at a distance of five miles, by a comrade of his tance of five miles, by a comrade of his regiment. It is known now by nearly ally have died for the cause as Col. Miles as I was; the same 11,000 would as readily have died for the cause as Col. Miles.

The records of these regiments and batthe battle was opened by the pickets of Gen. Prentise's Division (with muskets, and not artillery), early in the morning of April 6, 1862, and soon brought about the general engagement of Prentise's and Sherman's Divisions with the advancing Confederate army. Both sides now used Confederate army against us was three-fifths of Lee's army. How much was there left for McClellan's whole army to fight? McClellan's McClellan's Confederate army. Both sides now used artillery and muskets, and the roar of

battle could be heard for miles.

This cannonading on Sunday morning had been taken by the troop at a distance as coming from the gunboats on the Ten-nessee River, which is certainly a mistake. Some even call these guinboats ironciads—which is another mistrike, if I am correctly informed. My understanding was, and is now, that there were no ironclads at Pittsburg Landing during the battle of Shiloh, and not nearer than Cairo, Ill. The Guinboats Tyler and Lexington, which were the only guinboats engaged at Shiloh, were wooden structures. They took their position a short distance below Pittsburg Landing, near the mouth of Lick Creek, and opposite a deep ravine, and sent their position took place about 3 p. m., April G, 1862, and could not have been performed sooner, as our own men would have been in the way of the shells. About 2.230 p. m., on April G, Stuart's Brigade to fall back toward the Landing, and their position was soon occupied by the Confederate rates. The fact was soon made known to the officers of the guinboats, and they let loose the big guis on the Johnmies. Stuart's Brigade, to which my regiment belonged, was the extreme left of the Union Army on Sunday, and fought not far from Lick Creek, JACOB FINK, Co. Some even call these gunboats ironclads— which is another mistake, if I am cor-

known the facts. Having been accused of reopening the fight and firing, at 8:30

On the 14th the enemy opened fire on us from every point of the compass and swept Bolivar Hights with a flank fire from north to south, and south to north,

tion of the guns of our battery was

he has passed to the beyond. I think guard, could not stand the fire from every give it some of the boys who are more capable of writing the many incidents of our campaigning should contribute to the columns of The National Tribune.—L. W. Armstrong, Corporal, Co. E, 10th III., Randolph, Iowa.

A Letter, and What Came of It.

EDUTOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I little other camp I substited the Captain and the four guns on the right, near the Potomac River, and not hearing the firing of the other camp I substited the Captain and the four guns on the right, near the Potomac River, and not hearing the firing of the other camp I substited the Captain and the fire from every give it substitutes the fire from every give it substitutes and the fire give EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I little other guns I saluted the Captain and asked permission to go to the other guns of Geo. Dallas Mosgrove, that I should attract so much attention. Five letters granted, and I rode away in great haste. have been received corroborating my on reaching the guns I found them aban-statements, and wishing to correspond or doned. I looked for the cannoneers and renew old acquaintance and comradeships, non-commissioned officers, and soon found and about as many articles published in them and brought them to their guns.

The National Tribune, they also confirm. The firing at this time had ceased on both

traband and must not be returned, and, being the highest authority, he must obey that; the indorsement then of Gen. Williams, "Will you obey the order? Yes or no," then Col. Payne's second indorsement in about these words: "I thought my answer before sufficiently explicit, but if it is not, I now say I will not obey the order." It was that correspondence that led me, a radical anti-slavery man, to enlist in the 4th Wis. After Col. Payne was placed under arrest the boys gathered around his tent and cheered him. He made them a very neat speech, counselling made them a very neat speech, counselling made them a very neat speech, counselling must be with this he pulled a white handker-chief out of his pocket, waved it at the enemy and walked to the point where the pike crosses Bolivar Hights. At the sight of the white handker-chief out of his pocket, waved it at the enemy and walked to the point where the pike crosses Bolivar Hights. At the sight of the white handker-chief the rebile sylled like they never did before. The enemy's guns on Maryland Hights and Loudoun I lats continued firing, and during his walk to our left about 25 yards distance. Col. Miles was wounded by a piece of shell, and three days later died of the wound. Soon after a flag-bearer carried up the rebel standard near our guns and the enemy's firing ceased. A that all would come out right, as it soon did, though in a way he did not anticipate. No brayer man ever fought for his country than Col. Payne, and Col. Bean, his successor, who was killed at Port Hudson, was just as brave. Also Col. Reading the successor was provided by the Reading of the successor with the successor.

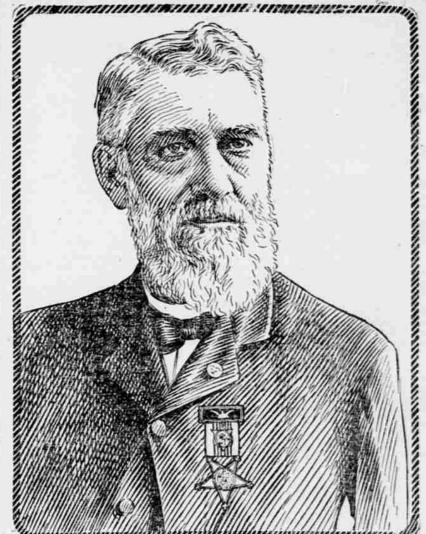
ory enabled me to state correctly all I in-tended to in my first article. a gun had been fired to assist us. The whole blame for the Harper's Ferry aftended to in my first article.

tended to in my first article.—J. N. Listended to in m Gen. McClellan; fourth, to Franklin and Burnside. When Jackson rode over Bolivar Hights

> Lee's army. How much was there left for McClellan's whole army to fight? Mc-Clellan knew on Sept. 13, two days be-fore, that Lee had crippled himself. If there was any disgrace it must be that the Army of the Potomac did not destroy the remainder of Lee's army while Jack-

son was at Harper's Ferry.

The enemy claimed to have captured 73



Col. F. J. Close, Hays, Kans.

55th Ohio Volunteers.

estimate cannot be placed be placed upon the virtues of Dr. Miles' Nervine, which. nm

stroke at Peters-burg, Va., July 30th, 1864, and 37th Wis. Vol., Co. G. was in the hospi tal four months,
My heart was badly affected, then rheunatism set in, and my heart was never right after. A few years ago I took a course of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure, and have since enjoyed better

health than at any time since the war."-

J. L. SPENCER, Platteville, Wis.

85th Ind.

Co. L.

"Was badly wounded, a n d left the service a Grew steadily

worse, could not sleep, lost appetite, hands trembled so could scarcely feed myself. Thought I should lose my mind. Tried Dr. Miles' Nervine and it helped me. After using it a few weeks I felt more like 27 than 77."—Frank Gay, National Home, Wis. B. F. Baxter, Bangor, Wis.

cessive use of tobacco I became 12th Conn. Vol., Co. A. very nervous, my stomach was bad,

and was all out of sorts. Began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and in a very short benefit to my wife, in restoring her over-taxed nervous system to a normal condi-tion. It affords me great satisfaction to give this testimony."—F. J. Close, Hays, comrades needing it."—Thomas Mar-"I had a sun- shall, Hospital Dpt., National Home,

> 3rd N.Y. Lgt. Artly.,Bat. A

rheumatism, lowed by heart form. My legs swelled from the ankle up, I had sharp pains in left side, short-ness of breath and severe smothering spells. Did not lie down for three months. Began taking Dr. Miles' Heart Cure, and

brought on sciat-

"Five years ago now am practically free from heart trou-I was taken with ble."-ELI P. BARCOCK, Avoca, N. Y.

ioth and 64th Wis. Vol.

"My heart was so bad that I could not walk any distance nor climb stairs, had

Any old soldier who will write us will receive pamphlets describing the sympany old solder who will write us will receive pamphiets describing the symptoms; treatment and cure of all diseases of the nerves and heart; also symptom blanks for free medical advice, together with a sample of Dr. Miles' Pain Pills, a remedy that is absolutely guaranteed to cure headache and all pain. Dr. Miles' Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

A Prisoner in Libby.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The battle of Gettysburg was fought July 1, 2, and 3, 1863. I passed safely through engagement, the Army of the Potomac was pursuing Lee south, I fell into the hands of the rebels. Pickets had been stationed well in front of the army just south of Thor-oughfare Gap. The Quartermaster, myself, and an escort went out to see that these pickets were all right. Just as we reached the post it was attacked by a horse was shot through the fore shoulder

and I was taken prisoner.

That night I was taken to the Bull Run Mountains, where we were given a good supper and afterward we were regaled with some music by two ladies of the home until bedtime, when we were

morning took up our journey for Richmand and Libby Prison. Just at dusk we reached the residence of a physician.
Two young ladies came out and asked us: "What are yo'uns down here fighting we'uns for?" I told them nothing was

he temporarity quieted those of the enemy popered at Sangly for ma shattery posted on the highst to our extreme left. Coper's, Amsder's as open field for a full half mile, through as a shallow out, and after about 30 minutes' turned on it, and after about 30 minutes' turned on it,

crushed hopes, Turner (the man in com-mand at Libby) gave the command to "Get back to your room." As I was looking very attentively at the almost empty boxes I did not hear him, and he ordered the guard to "Bayonet-kill him?" The guard came at me on a dead him!" The guard came at me on a dead run, and before I could gather myself he struck me, making an ugly wound on my hip. I, being stouter than he, wrenched the bayonet from his hand, and got away from him without further hurt. I have written this in hopes that it will meet the eye of some of my com-rades in Libby, who will remember the incident of the bayonet attack by the rebel soldier.—WM. NYCE, First Lieutenant, 2d N. Y. Cav., Caldwell, Kan.

J. S. Mitchell, Westmoreland, Kan., the home until bedtime, when we were given a place to rest. That was the last good night's rest for us for 19 long, weary months. We had bidden good by to the upon their application.

Mr. Hunter is a hustler; had 117 cases floor of an old storeroom and the next allowed in one day. He is at the Department each day, looking up neglected and rejected cases. He uses all the testimony on file, and will look up yours. Fee due when

Pension and Patent Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Soldiers' Declaratories.

We will send by mail blank form for filing Soldiers' Declaratories on homestead lands, with full instructions as to necessary evidence, postpaid, for 25 cents, Address THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.